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Presumpscott Formation (Pleistocene) - Greenish-gray to bluish-gray marine silt and clay usually occurring as random laminate but often massive. Also contains some sand, especially near the toe of the delta in the southeast corner of the quadrangle. Occurs as variably thick veneer below the marine limit, overlying older units.

Pmd

Glaciomarine delta and fan deposits (Pleistocene) - Sand and gravel and minor silt deposited in contact with and beyond adjacent ice as ice-contact marine delta and fan deposits from meltwater that flowed southward into the late-glacial sea.

Pmd₅ - Heads of outwash at about 330-350' elevation from Wards Cove eastward toward Harmon Beach.

Pmd₄ - Heads of outwash at about 330-340' elevation in the Steep Falls Wildlife Management Area.






Pmd₃ - Heads of outwash at about 330-340' elevation from the swamp area north of Rich Millpond eastward toward Harmon Beach and westward to the west edge of the map near Strout Brook.


Pmd₂ - Heads of outwash at about 310-320' elevation from the north end of the west shore of the Lower Bay of Sebago Lake westward through Rich Millpond south shore. A probable delta topset-foreset contact elevation of 310' (Thompson and Smith, 1977) was measured in this unit in a pit along Boundary Road.


Pmd₁ - Head of outwash at south shore of Lower Bay of Sebago Lake at about 300-310' elevation. This is the Sebago Lake Marine Delta that plugs preglacial southward drainage of the Sebago basin. A topset-foreset contact elevation of 300' (Thompson and Smith, 1977) was measured in this unit in a pit east of Sebago Lake village.


Pgi


Ice-contact stratified drift (Pleistocene) - Highly deformed, interbedded, well-sorted, internally massive and bedded, very fine to coarse sands and gravels. Commonly shows evidence of deformation, including reverse and thrust faults and folding resulting from ice contact, or evidence of collapse in the form of normal faults. Deposited mostly adjacent to ice at the head of outwash of a marine delta near Watchic Pond, just south of the quadrangle border in the Standish quadrangle (unit Pmd₅ of Gosse, 1999).


	Esker (Pleistocene) - Simuous, generally discontinuous ridge of massive and stratified, commonly interbedded glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposited in subglacial and englacial conduits during glacial retreat. Cobble to boulder-sized clasts are commonly highly rounded and spherical. Associated with Pmd ₃ , Pcmc, Phm, and Pgi deposits.
	End moraine complex (Pleistocene) - Cluster of closely (and often evenly) spaced ridges of till and/or poorly to well-sorted stratified sediment deposited at the ice margin. This complex extends from the southwest corner of the quadrangle northeastward through the area around Little Watchie Pond, Duck Pond, and Rich Millpond. May contain eskers and subaqueous fan deposits. Associated with Pgi, Pgc, Phm, and Pmd ₃ deposits, but exact relationship requires additional investigation beyond the scope of this report.
	Hummocky moraine (Pleistocene) - Massive to stratified, poorly sorted diamict (till) with variable percentage of gravel and sand. Characterized by knobby topography, many boulders, and a loose sandy matrix. Associated with Pcmc, Pgc, and Pgi.
	Till (Pleistocene) - Light- to dark-gray, nonsorted to poorly sorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; a predominantly sandy diamictom (more or less sandy or stony from place to place) containing some gravel. Thickness varies and generally is less than 6 meters (20 feet), but is commonly more than 24 meters (80 feet) thick under the crest of most drumlins.
	Bedrock exposures - Not all individual outcrops are shown on the map. Gray dots indicate individual outcrops; ruled pattern indicates areas of abundant exposures and areas where surficial deposits are generally less than 3 meters (10 feet) thick. Mapped in part from aerial photographs, soil surveys (Hedstrom, 1974), and previous geologic maps (Thompson and Smith, 1977).


 Contact - Boundary between map units. Dashed where very approximate.


 Direction of glacial meltwater or meteoric water flow over outwash or till deposit.


 135 Glacial striation - Point of observation is at dot at center of line.


 135
175 Two directions of glacial striations and /or grooves on same outcrop.


 Drumlin form - Indicates general direction of glacial ice movement


 350 Delta - Formed near inland limit of late-glacial marine submergence. Number indicates approximate altitude (in feet) of former water surface. Arrow points in general direction of dip of forest beds.

 Crest of esker or ice-channel filling - Shows trend of sand and gravel ridge deposited in meltwater tunnel within or beneath glacier. Chevrons point in inferred direction of meltwater flow.

 Area of many large boulders.

 Moraine ridge - Ridge of till and/or water-laid sediments interpreted to have formed in marginal zone of glacier.

 Inferred approximate ice-frontal position at time of deposition of designated meltwater deposits.

 Meltwater channel - Channel eroded by glacial meltwater stream or meteoric water flow. Arrow shows inferred direction of former stream flow.

Gosse, J. C., 1999, Surficial geology of the Standish quadrangle, Maine: Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 99-101.

Hedstrom, G., 1974, Soil survey of Cumberland County, Maine: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey 94 n. aerial photograph scale 1:20 000.

Thompson, W. B., and Smith, G. W., 1977, Reconnaissance surficial geology of the Sebago Lake quadrangle: Maine Geological Survey, Open-File Map 77-45, scale 1:62,500.

NOTE: A thin discontinuous layer of windblown sand and silt, generally mixed with underlying glacial deposits by frost action and bioturbation, is present at the ground surface over much of the map area but is not shown.